THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

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Editorial Reception-Room.......Main 3856 THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1904.

......No. 311

Circulation During April.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Re public, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunda Republic printed during the month of April 1994 all regular editions, was as per schedule below:

- APRILLE	Copies	Aresec.	200	Copies.
	103,420			
2	105,520	17 (Sund	пу)	.119,590
S (Sunday)	120,810	18		.101,890
4	103,870	19		.103.520
	103,310			
	104,290			
	103,200			
	102,600			
	104,490			
10 (Sunday)				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
				.100,100
Total for the	e month			3.171.955
Less all copie				

70,747 Net number distributed........ Average dally distribution And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of April was 8.75 per cent. W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of

J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1966.

WHAT IT SAID.

Backing away from Folk at the eleventh hour, the Globe desperately attempts to cover its retreat by a fire of epithets, and The Republic's statements of Tuesday, which pointed out the Globe's former support of Folk's candidacy, are termed "lies." In reply to this unwarranted use of bad language The Republic begs to inform its contemporary that, leaving honesty out of the question altogether, intelligent newspapers never lie; especially when the truth is so obvious and the proof so near at hand. Nor do intelligent newspapers resort to such a crude form of debate as the mere passing of the "lie" to dispose of something substantial.

Many persons remember that the burden of the Globe's song during last summer was that Folk's nomination was desirable from the standpoint of both parties; that Republicans joined Democrats in favoring his nomination; that he could poll more votes than any other Democrat; that any other Democrat would be beaten; that Folk was a guaranty of good government; that he should not allow himself to be lured out of Missouri by any offers of the presidential nomination; that the State demanded his presence and his continuance of the fight against boodle in the gubernatorial chair.

If the Globe will calm down sufficiently to turn to its issue of June 10, it will discover that it remarked that Folk could not be elected President but that "Folk for Governor would be more to the purpose": that on June 11 it said. "He could continue it (meaning his fight on boodle) on a broader basis as Governor of Missouri"; that on June 12 It said "Folk occupies an individualized place in the Democratic party of Missouri. He cannot be lumped with the muchine and an average struck of intelligent availability. Missouri Republicans would rejoice over Folk's nomination by the Democrats, because, however the election might go, the boodling machine would be uprooted and destroyed"; on June 19, "Folk delegates in the next Democratic Convention are what will count"; on June 22, "Folk thus far has prosecuted boodlers without regard to party line or personal influence and that is the reason why we say that he, being a Democrat, is the best man to head the Democratic ticket"; on July 8, "If the Democrats nominate Folk the Republicans will have to put up their best man to beat him. If they should fail to defeat him, the Governor would not be a boodler or a ringster. He would count for something in the line of honest government." Following this statement imme diately is the assertion that the Republicans could defeat any other Democrat than Folk: "The Republicans can knock out Sam Cook, or Reed, or Gantt, or a ring dark horse? Could there be a plainer admission that the Republicans did not expect to beat Folk? "All the Republican papers in the interest of antiboodle are booming Folk as the Democratic candidate for Governor," said the Globe on the next day, and on the same day, "Every Republican party is heartily for Folk as the head of the Democratic ticket, not because he would be an easy man to best-which no one believes-but because his election would break up the foul system of corruption that humiliates and slanders the State." In the face of this statement will the Globe deny that it looked beyond the nomination to the election of Mr. Folk?

Again, on July 13, it declared, "Republicans are practically unanimous in a desire to see Folk head the Democratic ticket, and, if he should be elected. Republicans in the next Legislature would aid him to break up the system of corruption." Will the Globe plead, in view of this language, that it did not support Folk as Governor, but only as the Demo-

On July 15 it stated its position more elaborately: "Now our idea is that Folk is the only Democrat

Democratic ticket, yet he is our candidate for the Democratic nomination. The Republicans expect to nance, carry the State for Roosevelt, and they will beat any machine candidate for Governor out of sight."

What is the forceful application here? Is it not that Folk will, in the Globe's opinion, be elected? Is it not that Folk will have the support of Republicans? Is it not that he is ertitled to such support above all others? Is it not that no Republican can beat Folk and that Folk is, in the Globe's opinion, Missouri's only chance of good government? What meaning other than this can be deduced from this statement?

The question here is not what the Globe really intended, but what the obvious interpretation of its language is as bearing upon the Globe's veracity, The discussion has nothing to do with the real purpose of the Globe to support Folk in order to beat him out of the nomination, knowing that if nominated he would be elected by a tremendous majority. The sole question is whether the Globe did actually declare itself in favor of Folk for Governor of Missouri and whether it assured its readers that Folk's election meant good government in Missouri.

That the Globe has switched back to its first position of enmity to Folk is, if expected, nevertheless highly regrettable. Folk, as first exploited by the Globe, was a designing politician with ulterior motives. The Globe objected to boodle investigations which cost the city \$66 a day. Then it boomed him awhile, and now has to deny and ex-

UNPARTISAN THEORIES.

An address which Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, pres ident of the National Municipal League, delivered in Chicago at the league's annual convention has aroused considerable comment among municipalists. Mr. Bonaparte recommended partisan control in the administration of civic business as the best agency for reform and permanent good government.

Mr. Bonaparte's prominence in the reform move ment seems to have left an impression that he would ardently favor unpartisan action in municipal elections and administration. Therefore, his dec laration for party management, making the governing party responsible, caused surprise.

"The general acceptance of the doctrine of this address," says the Boston Herald, "would portend the dissolution of most of the municipal-reform organizations now at work. Their further usefulness would be extremely doubtful. It could not be expected that the political parties, as such, would attempt to carry on the reform work jointly."

While it is true that the reform sentiment has produced good government through unpartisan associations, it is the history of every such attempt at independent action that the enthusiasm dies after the momentary purpose is achieved. No reform party ever has existed permanently as a third and independent political institution.

But reform organizations do continue in exist ence as agencies for civic betterment. As long as it fulfills a mission as arbiter, compelling both parties to nominate good men and formulate good platforms and render good government, an association commands the respect and the confidence of the people. It is easy to see, therefore, that Mr. Bonaparte's statement does not portend the dissolution of reform associations or even minimize their use fulness

Mr. Bonaparte cannot expect ratification of his oninion if he means that national and State over tions should be injected into municipal issues, or that, in maintaining party lines in city elections, the civic welfare should be made subordinate. It is generally agreed that party support is necessary both in and after elections, and that party government is preferable, for the reason that responsibility for the work done or mistakes made is directly placed. Yet the point which should be emphasized to and by the voters, and which the reform associations endeavor to impress, is that no muand public interests paramount.

If the importance of party support and respon sibility is doubted by an observer of municipal developments, he can learn better from any honest official who, as representative of a reform organiza tion, has experienced the need of assistance and encouragement. The way to achieve permanent good government is to force good government on the parties. Unpartisan administration is, in one case, a temporary recourse and in another a barren statement of ideals.

CIVILITY IS SCIENTIFIC.

Civility is, of course, an excellent thing upon all occasions. Upon a World's Fair occasion its value is tremendously enhanced. Civility lubricates life and makes affairs run smooth. It is the observance of the proprieties of social intercourse. To a vast population assembled in one spot it means much.

Civility is nothing less than absolutely necessary in the economy of things. An ant-hill swarming with little insect civilians is the best possible illus tration of the advantages of good manners. Politeness is part of the system of life in the ant colony. You may observe the little individuals hurrying about their intricate business in a thousand directions and crossing each other's paths at a thousand different points. Without manners they could not mingle in such multitudes. The complexity of their situation would abound in blockades, entanglements, friction, congestion, warfare. Yet each industrious little ant goes about freely among his fellows, winding here and there, never colliding: moving as easily as if he were alone, all because of his politeness. When ants meet, instead of tripping and stumbling over each other, they salute and pass as nicely as two gentlemen upon the boulevard. They never crowd. If a line of ants is delayed in passage the individuals are not demoralized and thrown into disorder. They do not tread upon heels, but await each other's convenience. It is the easiest, quickest and safest way. It is the scientific way.

Civility in a large sense will facilitate St. Louis's World's Fair experience. This sense includes the utmost good humor. Good nature is a great and beneficent genius in popular gatherings. It should sweep along always with the crowd. It is a necessary safeguard, the surest protection against a thousand ills, big and little. It enriches pleasure.

There are a number of little amenities along the line of civility to which the city and its people should attend carefully. Making the visiting public feel at home is one of the little arts. To this end, each individual should to a degree constitute himself a reception committee of one, a walking directory, an adviser when the advice is required. There must be freely exhibited our hospitable disposition. St. Louis already enjoys to an extent greater than any other city the reputation for good reatment of strangers. It is one of our big assets. No aspect of the Exposition will be more alluring than the suggestion of "st-homeness" reflected by our attitude toward the millions who come during the next half year. Let's wear our best company manners.

Now, by the way, is a good time to exhibit our masculine decency on the street cars. By no means erty of suggesting, as a comprocess we afford to have takes carried away of our remasculine decency on the street cars. By no means

who can possibly pull through at the head of the fusal to give up our seats to ladies on the cars.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH KRATZ?

Kratz returns to the foreground of publicity at a time most auspicious for his brothers in politics who compose the old guard; the same being in desperate need of somebody to run for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. While sojourning involuntarily at Boodlejara, Mexico, Kratz made a plain and straightforward announcement of his plan to run. Kratz's loyalty to the gang and the gang's ideals is unquestioned. His record is con sistent. The gang is indebted to Kratz. He was unfortunately cut out of the Republican congressional nomination to succeed Mr. Bartholdt, which had been carefully "fixed" for him. He was compelled to leave-but through Democratic efforts he has been restored to the society of his political mates, and there appears to be nothing to do but name him for Governor.

The suitableness of so doing is beyond question. In the first place, the Republican organization cannot afford to name a man who is not well known. Kratz is the most widely advertised Republican politician in Missouri. Secondly, he would be the only logical opponent of Democracy's nomince. Thirdly, the gang, through its mouthpiece, the Globe, has virtually promised to nominate him. The promise was to select somebody conspicuously identified with the boodle issue. Who fills the description but Kratz?

The element controlling the Republican situation in Missouri is primarily, of course, the pie element. It includes, however, representatives of far worse things than pic. It embraces those politicians who openly sought intervention in behalf of violators of United States laws. In the class are the perpetrators of the recent Republican orgy of municipal misrule, who have slowly but surely regained their power. In it also are the members of the lobby minority-majority, whose shameful doings brought obloquy upon the State capital. That these nefarious cliques have usurped party control is pretty evident; and that they should nominate the Honorable Charles Kratz for Governor is a suggestion supported by some reason and consistency.

Does not the Globe-Democrat know that Folk stands 39 chances out of 100 of being elected, and that, too, by the votes of Republicans as well as Democrats? Does it not further know that the most available Republican candidate for the governorship cannot be used because he won't run against Folk? Advice about a candidate by those who are planning to beat him has a place in a daily paper, perhaps, but it is in the comic column and not in the

And the Globster's political grotesqueries bld fair to become even more so. Likely we shall find the Globster eventually holding an empty Republican bag, its candidates all having deserted.

One very excellent detail to be observed-or, rather, which ought to be observed-is the cleaning and keeping clean of street-car windows. In order to see the beauties of the World's Fair City the visitor will require perfectly translucent glass until such time as all the windows are open. Even then, for sanitary reasons, it will be well to have clean

RECENT COMMENT.

The age limit of usefulness doesn't stop at the eightles. There are nonogenarians in New York who, like the late Pope Leo, have almost unimpaired faculties and are quite capable of doing mental work of a hard order-men who, although they may not be able to compete in athletics with younger men, are quite as well informed about financial, political and religious questions, and on occasion have something worth while

who for forty years has been Slam's Consul General here, and who, for all anyone knows to the contrary, may continue to fill the office for as many fears more. Apparently Mr. Smith is in good health, although his tall, spare frame does not give the impression of robust

He was born in Boston in 1813, and started his hust ess career as a supercargo-a calling he followed for nearly ten years. He is, so far as is known, the only apercarge of those days now alive.

Unlike many men of his age, Mr. Smith is not inclined to be garrulous. He talks well and interestingly incidents connected with his long and eventful life.

Abolishing the Constitution. Birmingham News.

"Senator E. W. Carmack of Tennessee is quite a wag." said a former Tennessee politician this morning. 'About twenty years ago he was a member of the County Court of Maury County, Tennessee, and extracted a great deal of fun from the deliberations of that if sometimes stupid body. One of Carmack's tricks brought the court notoriety, if not fame. The Justices, who knew as little about the Constitution as jaybird knows about the Koran, and cared less, were grinding out laws regulating exerything under the sun Justice Carmack arose and presented a resolution which recited in its preamble the uselessness of constitutions in general and the deposity of the Tenness organic law in particular, and wound up the resolve that the Constitution be and the same is hereby abolished." Carrack made a brilliant and stirring speech, working the court up to a frenzy of indignation. At the close of his effort the court passed the resolution in a whoop. Nobody smiled, not even Carmack, at the time: bu State roared in appreciation."

New Ern for the United States.

At high noon to-day the President, by the touch of button, will set the machinery going which is to open the great Louislana Purchase Exposition. The ceremo nies attending it will take place at the foot of the splen-did monument where are sculptured Robert Livingston, James Monroe, Barbe Marbols, Napoleon's Minister. The Exposition will remain open until December 1.

The countrie starts out on a new era to-day. It has foundation of its larger empire in the purchase of this \$15,000,000, or less than half the cost of the Exposition Already the United States has carved fourteen States and Territories out of the domain which it then purchased, and the future greatness of it is only just :

The young daughter of a prominent New York finan-cier, who had passed most of her years either in the city or at the large summer resorts, recently paid her first visit to a real country home. She was anxious to show that she was not altogether ignorant of rural con-ditions, and when a dish of honey was set before her on the breakfast table she saw her opportunity.
"Ah," she observed, carelessly, "I see you keep

Another Kangaroo Ticket. To the Editor of the New York Sun: Sir-

Which is the big end? Washington, D. C., April 3.

Why Not Cathoh? Chicago Tribune.

In the case of the hungry Igorrotes we take the li

CANNON.

fusal to give up our seats to ladies on the cars. Also, let us carefully observe the antispitting ordi-AT RIDGELY--EUSTON WEDDING



Of Pittsburg, matron of honor yesterday at the Buston-Ridgely wedding.

The marriage of Miss Mary Euston, of Washington University; Professor F ungest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Euston, to Franklin Ridgely, Lieutenant United States Navy, took place last evening at 8 o'clock at the Lindel boulevard residence of the bride's parents. Only a small number of relatives and a few intimate friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev-erend Doctor William Short, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, but a large reception followed, from half after 8 until 11. and was attended by several hundred representative society people of the city.

The house, which is large and spacious was elaborately trimmed with flowers. In the north drawing-room, where the bridal party assembled, white Illacs and white sweet pease were the flowers employed combined with quantities of greens. The large bow-window, with its magnificent groups of statuary, was a bower of flowers and ferns, and here the bridal party

In the small breakfast-room, where round table was laid for the refreshment of the bridal party, the same white blossoms were used to decorate, and more Blacs and sweet pease massed on the mantel and hung in showers from the electroliers. The large state dining-room which was used later during the reception, was fecorated entirely in pink, hundreds of La France roses trimming the table and very available corner. The bridal party came into the drawing-

room to the strains of an organ built into the house, while a stringed orchestra advanced first down the broad staircase, with white ribbons to form an aisle. They Henry Garneau, Alan Simpkins, Raiph limkins and Claude Kennerly, all intimate chums of the bridegroom. The two brides maids, Miss Louise Scavents and Miss Eleanor Kelly, both of Chicago, followed, and then the bride's sister, Mrs. McClurg and then the bride's sister, Mrs. McClurg Hays of Pittsburg, who officiated as matron of honor. Mrs. Hays immediately preceded the bride, who came in with Mr. Fuston. In the bow-window Lieutenant Ridgely and his best man, Mr. Arms, a brother officer from the flagship Minneapolis, on board of which Mr. Ridgely is now stationed awaited the bride. Handsome duchesse Isce and chiffon, mainly the former, formed the bridal costume. The lace was interwoven with sprays of orange blossoms, and more of these flowers caught her tulle veil to the hair. A shower bouquet of white orchids formed her bouquet. Mrs. Hays also wore a lace dress, the pattern being fine brussels built over chiffon. She carried white sweet peare. The two bridesmalds wore white chiffon dresses trimmed with real Valenciennes laces in many frill effects, and they carried large showers of white sweet pease.

Mrs. Woods, a third sister of the bride. wore white chiffon decorated with thy Kirchoff.

pompadour wreaths of pink roses and trimmed with Valenciennes laces. Mrs. Alexander Euston was in white Bruges lace, touched with pale blue. Mrs. Ridgely, mother of the bridgeroom, wore line black thread lace over white louisiene. Mrs. James Hays of Pittsburg wore lavender louisiene and rose point laces.

Lieuttenant Ridgely has a month's leave and they will spend this time in the East, departing late at night after the reception.

MRS STICKNEY ENTERTAINS dred Stickney entertained at a small tea yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Marie Beckham, whose engagement to Graham Wilson was announced during the afternoon. Members of Miss Peckham's who number them were:

DOCTOR TUHOLSKE'S DINNER Most notable among the hospitalities ex-World's Fair this week was the gentleman's dinner which Doctor Herrmann Tuholske gave last night at his residence to
Count Limburg-Stirum. Commissioner
General of the German Education Exhibit,
and Doctor Karl Kaiserling, Director of
the German Medical Exhibit. Count Limburg-Stirum is one of the most noted men
in the German Empire, and Doctor Kaiserling is a nathologist of international reputation. Doctor Tuholske had bidden his
guests of honor to meet a coterie of prominent St. Louis educators, connected with
the leading local universities and schools
in the medical and academical departments, and all gentlemen whom he meets
in the daily pursuit of his profession.
The dining-toom at the Tuholske residence was tastefully decorated with American and German flags, the Louisiana Purchase colors mingling with both. The World's Fair this week was the gentle

of Washington University; Professor F. Louis Soldan, Superintendent of Public Schools; Doctor Gustave Baumgarten, Doctor P. Gervals Robinson, Doctor H. N. Spencer, Doctor William A. Hardaway, Doctor William C. Glasgow, Doctor Bruce N. Carson, Doctor Robert Lucdeking, dean of the medical department; Doctor Henry Schwarz, Doctor Paul Y. Tupper, Doctor Robert J. Terry, all of Washington University Medical Department; Doctor Frank J. Latz. Doctor J. J. Freeman, of the St. Louis University Medical Department; Professor Guto Heller, Professor H. Loveloy, Professor F. W. Shipley, of Washington University Academical Department, and Doctors William S. Deutsch, Ernst Jonas, M. J. Stein and Ernest Saxl.

MRS. MACK'S LUNCHEON. Mrs. Norman E. Mack gave a handsom luncheon yesterday afternoon to some members of the Board of Lady Managers members of the Board of Lady Managers and a few women friends in the city. The luncheon was given in the New York building and covers were laid for thirty. The flowers were spring jonguils and white hyncinths. Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. John Miller Horton, Mrs. Marcus Daly and Mrs. John M. Holcombe were among the Lady Managers present, while Mrs. John Ockerson, Mrs. James Green of St. Louis, Mrs. Lyon of New York and Mrs. Sloan Orcutt of New York were some of the others.

Mrs. Mack and her husband, Norman E. Mack, will depart to-day for their home in New York.

. MISS FUQUA ENTERTAINS. Miss Eva Fuqua received on Tue evening at her suburban home. Among he features of the evening were th beautiful floral decorations, together with the muzic for dancing. which was fur-



EVENING IN COUNTRY. A jolly evening was spent on Tuesday by a party of young people, who journeyed to St. Charles, Mo., where they were royally entertained at the country home of Mrs. W. E. Morris. Singing, dancing and games were enjoyed until an early hour. After viewing the flood on the Missouri the next morning, the party returned to St. Louis. Among those present were: Mrs. W. E. Morris.

PERSONAL MENTION. Miss Jennie Schlueter of No. 2811 Mag-nolia avenue departed for Chicago Sun-day, where she will visit her brother, She will return in the early part of July with her brother and friends to visit the Fair.

Mrs. Higgins will lecture before the Iwentieth Century Art Club this afternoon at 2:30 at the Washington Hotel. Among the June weddings will be that of Miss Lillian Kleinbenn of Blair ave-nue and Archibald S. McMillan, who are to be married on June 8, No invitations have been sent out except to the immedi-

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Fleming of Boston, Mass., are at Hotel Beers. Mrs. C. M. Condon and Miss E. Becker Oswego, Kas., are guests at Hote

Mrs. Geo. von Weise of Greenville, eccompanied by Miss Watts, are at H

WOULD INSPECT SCHOOL CHILDREN'S EYES AND EARS.

St. Louis Medical Society Advise Board of Education to Adopt the Rule.

institute a system of eye and ear inspec-tion among the children of the public

In response to its petition for a hearing the Committee of Instruction of the Board of Education listened yesterday to the and Doctor Funkhouser, the Coroner, as

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

IN ABSENCE.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.



HESE rugged, wintry days I scarce could bear, Did I not know that, in the early spring, When wild March winds upon their errands sing, Thou wouldst return, bursting on this still air, Like those same winds, when startled from their lair.

They hunt up violets, and free swift brooks From ley cares; even as thy clear looks Bid my beart bloom, and sing and break all care; ' When drops with welcome rain the April day, My flowers shall find their April in thine eyes, Save there the rain in dreamy clouds doth stay, As loth to fall out of those happy skies; Yet sure, my love, thou art like most to May, That comes with steady sun when April dies.

Attended the market of the property

scribed the benefits that would arise from such a system, which, they said, could be carried out under the direction of the teachers, with the guidance of the physicians, without great expense. This system, they urged, would go a long way to lessen short-sightedness and tend to improve the general health of the pupils.

The committee decided to consider the

matter and report to the cation.

The Instruction Committee received a report that the World's Fair exhibit had been open to visitors on the opening day of the Exposition.

The committee approved a list of physical and chemical apparatus for the Yeatman High School, which will be opened next September, and bids will be advertised for to supply the articles needed.

WAS ONE OF THE OLDEST PRINTERS IN ST. LOUIS.

Funeral of Samuel Slawson, Who Died Tuesday, Will Take Place To-Day in Old Orchard.

The funeral of Samuel Slawson, one of the oldest printers in St. Louis, who died at his home in Old Orchard Tuesday, will take place at the Old Orchard Congregational Church to-day. The Reverend George D. Rose will officiate, assisted by the Reverend Theodore Clifton of New York, formerly paster of the Mayflower Congregational Church, of which Mr. Slawson was one of the founders. Mr. Slawson was 76 years old and was born in Orange County, New York. He worked as a compositor on the various newspapers in Buffalo, N. T. In 1856 he became foreman of the Chicago Tribune, where he remained until 1859, when he



SAM GLAWSON. who will be buried to-ray.

ie to St. Louis and became for Missouri Democrat. the Missouri Democrat.
Since retirring from the newspaper beness Mr. Slawson had lived at Old chard. He had been Postmaster school director, and at the time of death he was a candidate for Collector Webster Groves.

Several years ago he was elected to honorary life membership in the Unity of the Progressive Printer of St. Louisian Company of the Progressive Printer of St. Louisian St. Louisia

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Allen of New Orle

-H. A. Younger of Washington, D. C. is a meet at the St. Nicholas.

-Mr. and Mrs. John R. Brown of Pitts arrived yesterday at the Hotel Jeffornon.

At Chicago Hotels. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Chicago, Ill., May 4—These St. Louis folk registered at hotels here to-day: an House-J. J. Gray, Mrs. L. M. Peck, M. Roth.

M. Roth.

M. Roth.

M. Roth.

M. Richeller, C. C. Miller, D. I. Marke, A.

Richeller, W. F. Woodraff,

Rright-L. W. Miller, G. F. Ross,

Great Northern-P. P. Gaylord, C. H. Johnson,

Miss. E. V. Joyce, J. D. Parker,

Palmer House, A. F. Hall, H. A. Williams,

Hévoort-P. G. Kennett, Dector P. L. Little,

Auditorium-J. H. Anderson, L. R. Dron
Berser, G. J. Kobisch, V. J. Kerens, E. T.

Spircer, A. E. Silverthors, F. W. Taylor,

sfortion-Mrs. J. J. Der, C. B. Kimball, F.

L. Boop.

Missourians in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, May i.—Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the following from Misseuri:

St. Louis—J. C. Moore and Mrs. Moore, A. I. Brewster, Fifth Avenue; A. Bunck and D. Fisher, Union Square; E. G. Wellie, Imperial; F. F. McIntyre and Mrs. McIntyre, Marie Antoinette; H. J. Orthwein and Mrs. Orthwein, Holland; F. A. Adams, Ashland; G. W. Ciarke, St. Denie; E. B. Marshall, Gerard, Kapans City—E. Harrington, Continental; Bd. Mrs. Waddell, Gregorian; W. J. Kirk, Orand Union.

----------TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, May 6, 1879.

Democrats held a mass meeting at St. George's Hall to protest ident Hayes, who opposed a meastice of using Federal troops at the polls in all elections, State and na-tional. W. H. Clopton called the meeting to order, William H. Hormeeting to cader. William H. Horner was elected chairman, and
among the speakers were General
O. P. Goodin, William Hyde, Doctor
William M. McPheeters, J. L. D.
Morrison, Joseph Pulltaer, Craig
Alexander and Thomas Allen. Incidentally the Republicans were denounced for having counted out
Samuel J. Tilden and made Rutherford B. Haves President. erford B. Haves President.

The summer season at the Thea-ter Comique was opened under the management of William H. Smith. A feature of the bill was "Popsy-Wopsy." A benefit performance was given for Captain George D.

The Bar Association held its qua The Bar Association held its quarterly meeting. Alex. Martin presiding. Among those present were J. I. A. Fritchey, John M. Krum, George W. Stewart, J. G. Lodge. L. B. Valilant, S. R. Thompson, J. D. Lawson, Angus Cameron, D. Goldsmith, John W. Dryden, W. H. Lackland, E. T. Allen, W. P. Bentley and Francis Garvey.

Captain William McGleave went to California to live.

The funeral of John B. Maude took place, Masons conducting the services. The pallbearers were Messrs. George D. Appleton, Nathan D. Noyes, George H. Loker, James G. Butler, Samuel W. Barber, E. T. Allen, R. M. Scruggs and D. N. Burgoyne.

D. N. Burgoyne.